

The Standard.

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah, under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.
Published Daily, except Sundays, by Wm. Glasmann.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

One Month, In Advance.....\$.75
Six Months, In Advance.....4.25
Twelve Months, In Advance.. 8.00

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REPUBLICAN CALL.

Ogden, Utah, Sept. 17, 1903.
A convention of the Republican Party of Ogden City is hereby called to meet at the County Court House at 11:00 o'clock a. m., Thursday, October 7th, 1903, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Mayor, Recorder, Treasurer, Municipal Judge, Attorney and Auditor.

First Ward—	Delegates	Total for Ward
1st District.....	239	8
2nd District.....	245	8
3rd District.....	227	8
4th District.....	213	7
Second Ward—		
5th District.....	213	7
6th District.....	204	7
7th District.....	123	4
Third Ward—		
8th District.....	236	9
9th District.....	182	6
10th District.....	193	6
Fourth Ward—		
11th District.....	232	8
12th District.....	253	8
13th District.....	287	10
14th District.....	206	7
Fifth Ward—		
15th District.....	218	7
16th District.....	319	11
17th District.....	288	10

Total in City.....131
The Primaries will meet on Friday evening, October 1st, 1903, at 8:00 o'clock p. m.

The districts comprising the First Ward will meet in the City Hall.

Those of the Second Ward at the Amusement Hall on Grant Ave., near 22nd Street.

Those of the Third Ward at the Firemen's Station, Five Points.

Those of the Fourth Ward at the County Court House.

Those of the Fifth Ward at the Amusement Hall on Madison Avenue, near 26th Street.

The districts comprising the various Wards will meet together in each ward and will select one candidate for city councilman and the Chairman and Secretary of the Primary shall certify to his nomination.

Each district is then requested to select one member of the City Central Committee and also the number of delegates to the convention to which the district is entitled and each district shall select a chairman and secretary who shall certify to the officers of the convention, the delegates and the committeemen selected.

It is requested that tellers be appointed in each district and that the voters present be counted before balloting begins.

E. T. HULANISKI, Chairman Republican Central Committee.

DAVID JENSEN, Vice Chairman.

JOHN V. BLUTH, Secretary.

THOSE WHO BELIEVE IN PINCHOT.

The Pinchot controversy has brought out more editorial opinion than even the Cook-Pearry rivalry. There is a powerful coterie laboring against Gifford Pinchot, yet that gentleman is being ably defended by the newspaper men who know of his great work. W. S. Couch, writing in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, says:

"One doesn't know whether to describe Gifford Pinchot as the First Forester or The Last of the Mohicans. He invented the Roosevelt conservation game and wrote the book or rules—at his own expense. At the same time he is the only chief of the Roosevelt tribe left on the Taft reservation—and there is a plot against his scalp."

"Pinchot and George Washington are the only American office holders who have served for nothing. The forestry expert has something on George, at that. The father of his country permitted the continental congress to pay his expenses, and he drew a salary as president. Pinchot distributes his salary through his staff and pays his own expenses during his extensive touring of the country. Moreover, when niggardly appropriations for the forestry service give out a little short of the goal, Pinchot has been known to supply the deficiency."

"Politicians, to whom public office means a livelihood, regard Pinchot as a mild lunatic. They say if he would only take the millions that are his out of Washington in pursuit of his sensible hobbies as steam yachts, racehorses, backing comic opera companies and Monte Carlo his office would furnish some deserving one of 'the boys' with a good job, and his big forest service of trained men could take care of any number of henchmen. This is one of the motives in the hunt for the Pinchot scalp."

"Pinchot preaches that the forests

belong to the small citizen, while lumber trusts, land barons and water power corporations believe they have an inherent right to add these valuable public tracts to the general monopoly they hold of the rest of the country's resources. This is another and the strongest motive which animates that scalp hunt."

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE CANYON LINE.

The extension of the Ogden Rapid Transit canyon line to Ogden Valley will see an electric motor of ample power operating on the line next summer, hauling a string of freight cars and performing the same work that is now done by the powerful engines on the steam roads of the country.

The electric engine may be employed in the hauling to the canyon resorts of open excursion cars during the summer season.

The improvements contemplated on the canyon road will do much to increase the attractiveness of the canyon as a camping ground and pleasure park, while adding to the value of all property in Ogden Valley.

DIVISION OF CONFERENCE CROWDS.

There were 20,000 persons at conference in Salt Lake yesterday, of which number only 12,000 could be accommodated in the buildings on Tabernacle Square.

This is proof that the Mormon church has grown beyond the ability of the church in Salt Lake to care for the faithful at conference time, and it makes plain that something must be done to establish other conference points where the spiritual part of the Mormon religion, as understood and sought after by the devout believers, can be obtained at conference time.

As it is, a great percentage of the Mormon people cannot enter into the presence of their church leaders, cannot participate in the services, or hear or see the speakers.

There should be a conference north of Salt Lake for the Mormon people who make pilgrimages from Idaho, Wyoming and northern Utah, and, likewise, the believers south of Salt Lake should be afforded a conference place, where the president of the church and the apostles could meet with the people, and we have reason to believe this will be done before another semi-annual conference.

CONGO ATROCITIES

"There are many of us in England who consider the crime which has been wrought in the Congo lands by King Leopold of Belgium and his followers, to be the greatest which have ever been known in human annals. Personally I am strongly of that opinion."

Thus writes Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, in The Washington Evening Star, basing his opinion on personal investigation of the subject. Taking up Sir Arthur's utterance in Harper's Weekly, the irrepressible Colonel Harvey remarks that "Not by Norman in England, or English in Ireland, or by Spaniards in South America, or by Turks anywhere, has there been, in Mr. Doyle's opinion, such a mixture of wholesale appropriation and wholesale massacre, all done under an odious guise of philanthropy, and with the lowest commercial motives as a reason."

As to the facts, he finds no possibility of error. Testimony about them comes from British consuls, Frenchmen, missionaries of England, America, Sweden, and from the Jesuit Father Vermersch; from the Italian government and from Mark Twain. Two American missionaries, Shepherd and Morrison, are about to be tried for libel because of what they have written about King Leopold's dealings with the Congo natives. Somehow, Christendom has been too busy to do anything about Leopold and his atrocities. Whoever looks into them sees red, but nothing is done. Perhaps the trial of the missionaries will bring matters to a head."

UTAH'S QUARRELS AS SEEN BY OTHERS.

That the quarrel in Utah is not doing this state any good is made evident in the following quotations from outside papers bearing on the President's visit:

Grand Junction News: The warring factions of Mormon and Gentile stopped their fighting not a whit on the occasion of the visit of President Taft and the quarrel gave the president an embarrassed day. The details of the presidential visit were left in charge of Senator Reed Smoot, Mormon, and included a talk at the Tabernacle. To an outsider there seems to be nothing particularly harmful about this. The president, it appears, ought to be entertained in the largest and best building in the city, and in Salt Lake there is no question but that the Tabernacle is that place. Yet a number of Protestant ministers hastily signed a protest. Just what Taft thought of the situation is not reported, and probably will never be, but it seems as if the factional cliques of Utah did their best to give the president a very unhappy time in Salt Lake. When Taft comes west again he will probably avoid Salt Lake. The president is in the position of having been invited into a hornet's nest and then badly stung.

The Washington Post: President Taft faced a ticklish situation yesterday that had no humor in it. The smile that won't come off was working, no doubt, but the set faces of Mormon and Gentile relaxed not. The divided populace of Salt Lake would come to no truce, no step toward mutuality of action calculated to save the

city from lasting reproach and permit its distinguished guest to depart with the god-speeds of all. Made the vehicle, if not the victim, of a maul that violated every tenet of hospitality, every propriety in respect to time and place, President Taft yet was enabled—though by the exercise of other qualities than the mere sense of humor—to extricate himself with dignity and self-respect preserved and temper unruined. The suggestion that by going to the Tabernacle he gave sanction to polygamy is too far-fetched to be taken up here, while the charge that he sought political advantage is equally gratuitous. Salt Lake should not feel slighted if future presidents, in picking out stopping places, give that town the go-by.

HE SIZED UP THE EVENING STANDARD.

This morning an Ogden businessman brought a Saturday evening Salt Lake paper to our desk and said: "Why can't Ogden print a paper as big as this?"

"That is easy," was the answer. "You count up the columns of advertising in the Salt Lake paper while I get the Evening Standard and count up the advertisements."

The Salt Lake paper showed up more columns of advertising than reading matter, or in other words over one-half of the Salt Lake paper was advertising matter, while the Saturday evening Standard showed only seventeen columns of advertising out of a total of 138 columns that made up last Saturday Evening's Standard.

The Ogden business man pushed his hand under his hat and said: "I never looked at it that way before. Why," he said, "the Standard is a bigger paper than any Salt Lake paper, according to the advertising patronage it receives."

"Sure," we said. "Not only that, but look again and you will find 90 per cent of the ads in the Salt Lake paper is local advertising, while in the Standard the greater part of the advertisements come from outside of Ogden."

The patronage from Ogden business men would not keep the Standard running one month. The foreign business of the Standard is larger than that of any paper in Utah.

The foreign advertiser places his goods in Ogden and, if his advertisements do not sell the goods, he stops advertising. It will be noticed that the Standard's foreign advertisers have been with us for years. That simply means that the Standard has "made good."

The man who has goods to sell and offers them at the right time can find the Standard profitable.

It pays to advertise if you know how to advertise.

REFORM ADMINISTRATION HAS BROKEN DOWN.

The "reform administration," as the Brewster forces were known when they took office, is approaching an inglorious end. To a confession that gambling has been openly conducted during the entire period of the "reform," there is now added what promises to be a farcical liquor law which was made with no other thought than to be disregarded.

The Salt Lake Tribune gives an account of the first day's enforcement of the liquor ordinance which passed the council last Monday and was made law by Mayor Brewster's signature last Saturday. The Tribune says:

That the main purpose of the ordinance was to collect a higher license from retail and wholesale liquor dealers doing business in Ogden city is apparent from the fact that on the first Sunday after the ordinance became effective one of the "jolliest" features in the ordinance was openly violated. This was the section of the ordinance which required all places where liquor is sold to close their doors all day Sunday. This was explained at the time the ordinance was passed as referring to restaurants, grocery stores and any other business conducted under the same roof where intoxicating liquors are sold. Members of the city council, when Councilman Austin offered an amendment excluding grocery stores from the provisions of this section of the ordinance, announced in a solemn manner that such

LOW PERCENTAGE OF SUGAR BEETS.

The analyses of the sugar beets on exhibition at the Four-State Fair disclose a condition which may illustrate in part what Apostle John Henry Smith said in conference in Salt Lake City yesterday, when he declared that Utah farmers are growing indifferent in their cultivation of the soil. Apostle Smith said that he regretted the lack of thrift evidenced in some communities. The Mormon people, he said, were originally the pioneers in agricultural progress, but today he regretted that there was retrogression evidenced. He urged intense and careful cultivation, the reclaiming of the lands, and the development of the soil.

Name.	Residence.	P. C. Sugar.	Purity.
David Holmgren—Bear River City, Ut.		13.2	77.3
Stephen W. Parry—Slaterville, Ut.		12.0	78.4
A. L. Groves—Garland, Ut.		14.4	73.8
Olivia Jensen—Bear River City, Ut.		12.8	74.2
George Ahlf—600 12th St., Ogden.		14.8	76.6
Alfred Jensen—Bear River City, Ut.		16.6	83.4
J. R. McFarland—West Weber, Ut.		14.3	81.9
J. M. Brown—Roy, Utah.		12.4	74.0
E. J. Adams—R. F. D. No. 4, Ogden, Ut.		13.2	74.0
Atage & Tabata Co.—Fielding, Utah		14.4	81.7
George C. Dewey—Deweyville, Utah.		14.6	81.1
Fred Buckstrom—Garland, Utah.		14.4	79.5
J. M. Brown—Roy, Utah.		10.8	72.9
Samuel Hadley—West Weber, Utah		11.8	70.9
Jno. P. Holmgren—Bear River City, Ut.		11.6	73.2
H. W. Marriott—Marriotts, Utah.		13.8	79.9
George Ahlf—600 12th St., Ogden, Ut.		5.4	64.6
Alva Rhodes—Garland, Utah.		9.8	69.8
Nels Christensen—Bear River City, U.		15.0	80.1
Willard Neal—Plain City, Utah.		13.8	78.9

*Show the three highest in percentage of sugar.

places must close and that restaurants and every other business house where liquor is sold during the week would be made to conform with the requirements of the ordinance.

At least a half-dozen such places in the principal business district of the city remained open all day Sunday. The proprietors, it is presumed, had been "wised up" that no effort would be made to enforce any section of the ordinance except that section which requires a higher license from all liquor dealers.

SALT LAKE AND STATE NEWS
CONFERENCE IN
SALT LAKE CITY

The eightieth semi-annual conference of the Mormon church met in Salt Lake yesterday, with thousands of members of the church from every nook and corner of Utah and other states in attendance. All of the apostles were present except Rudger Clawson and Apostle Penrose, the latter being now in England. All of the children of the church, and the members of the quorum of the seventy were present at the tabernacle yesterday morning when the conference opened.

President Joseph F. Smith, as customary, delivered the opening address. He regretted that the large attendance made it necessary for so many of the sisters to stand. After explaining that the Mormon faith is not based upon the judgment or opinion of men, he declared that the religion is founded upon truth which cannot intelligently be disputed.

Care of Children.

President Smith sounded a note of warning to parents regarding the care of their children. "I want to say this, some Latter-day Saints have grown to put such unlimited confidence in their children that they do not believe it possible for them to do anything or to be wrong, and they turn them loose morning, noon and night, attending all kinds of entertainments and amusements, and some of our own children are so innocent perhaps that they do not suspect even, and therefore they themselves are off their guard and get into evil."

The president of the church advised Latter-day Saints to marry only those of their own faith. Regarding this he said: "I want to say to you, Mormon, Jew or Gentile, believer and unbeliever, I would rather take one of my boys and send him to the army or navy, than let him marry a girl of another faith. A good many of our people are in the habit of letting their daughters come to this city unprotected and it would be pitiable, sorrowful, to relate the consequences of much of that sort of thing."

For Home Industry.

President Smith, concluding, called upon the members of the church to support all home industries and cease patronizing the manufacturers of the East. He exhibited a suit of clothing which he was wearing as an evidence that he patronized home industries. He said that he had seen many of their children all trades, farming, blacksmithing and other handicraft, deploring the fact that some are inclined to shun this kind of work for professions which they considered more honorable.

At the conclusion of the president's address John R. Wilcox, president of the Utah National Guard, followed with addresses.

At both sessions of the conference held yesterday the tabernacle was crowded to overflowing. Overflow meetings were held in the afternoon at the bureau of information and the Assembly hall.

MEETS INSTANT DEATH UNDER A STREET CAR

Salt Lake, Oct. 4.—While lying between the tracks, John Miller, residing at 346 Elizabeth street, was struck by Mr. Oliver car 419 at the corner of Fifth South and Eleventh East streets Sunday night at 11:15 o'clock, and instantly killed. The top of the unfortunate man's head was torn off and his left leg crushed. Motorman G. Patterson was within ten feet of Miller before he saw his body, and was

unable to stop the car, which was moving south on the steep grade. The remains were removed to the Evans undertaking parlors.

F. W. Champneys, residing at 1156 East Fourth South street, witnessed the accident, but was too far away from Miller to render any assistance. Champneys gave the following account of the accident:

"I had just left the car bound for the cemetery and was on my way home. I thought I saw Miller coming toward the tracks when I left the car. He acted as if he were sick. On my way home I stopped to talk to A. G. Meyerhoffer of 435 Eleventh East street. I told him I thought Miller was sick, and that we had better go back and see. When we got near the tracks we saw his body lying between them. We shouted at the motorman, but the car was too near to stop. Miller had evidently stopped to lean against one of the telegraph posts and had fallen between the tracks."

Miller was the sole support of his widowed mother, with whom he lived. He leaves a sister, the wife of Earl Wilson in this city, and a brother in San Francisco.

WIRELESS PHONES FOR SALT LAKE CITY

Salt Lake, Oct. 4.—Is the wireless telephone of even more importance and usefulness than wireless telegraphy? Will it supplant the magnetic telegraph, the ocean cable and all service by wire? These are questions which the world is now asking. Salt Lake is also asking the same questions. The Collins Wireless Telephone company has established an office in Salt Lake and will soon be putting in wireless phones. In these offices are shown wireless phones and how they work. You just talk in the transmitter and three rooms away, through three partitions, you are heard as easily as though you were addressing yourself to one within a foot of where you are. The wireless phone is the invention of Frederick Collins, a resident of Philadelphia.

It would at first appear that an instrument capable of transmitting the human voice over an indefinite space, without the use of an intervening wire, would be complicated and its method of transmission intricate. As a matter of fact, it operates on a very simple plan. Sound, no matter how diminutive in force, is conveyed by the impact of the molecules of air. Mr. Collins carefully studied another medium that fills all space and which is a million times more impalpable than air—the wonderful substance called ether. He has harnessed and utilized this energy-carrying capacity of the ether, so that speech can now be transmitted by this invisible agent.

Special Prices

or
ROCKING
CHAIRS
This Week.

Star Oak, nickel rim and nickel foot rail.

No. 112.....\$15.00

No. 211—Ideal.....\$ 6.50

No. 11—Grand.....\$ 8.00

No. 13—Grand.....\$10.50

Ask to See the Universal Ranges Every One Guaranteed

ASH BOX

RESOLUTE UNIVERSAL

Resolute Hot Blast, for soft coal or slack, nickel trimmed.

No. 12.....\$15.00

No. 16.....\$17.50

No. 112, nickel base.....\$17.00

No. 116, nickel base.....\$19.50

COOK MAY TRY FOR SOUTH POLE

Washington, Oct. 3.—When Dr. Cook was asked if he would fit up an expedition to go to the South Pole, he said he would not, but he would answer, but he added that the discovery of the South Pole would be easier than the North Pole.

An enthusiastic crowd of several thousand greeted Dr. Cook on his arrival and the throngs in their eagerness to see or get near him, were kept in check with difficulty by scores of policemen and detectives.

At the station there was a conspicuous lack of official courtesy to the explorer. None of the government scientific experts were present, nor were any civic bodies represented.

While Dr. Cook was being escorted through the station his identity was mistaken by a policeman, who in trying to keep a passage way clear, was struck by some one from behind just as Dr. Cook was approaching. The policeman wheeled about with lifted chin and was about to strike Dr. Cook, thinking he was the offender, when he discovered his error.

Dash to Pole.

Dr. Cook in his lecture devalued but slightly from his previous utterances in describing his dash to the pole, and sought to confine himself more to his travels and experiences than to a discussion of criticisms aimed at him. He asserted that while he was glad to have discovered the pole and was glad also to have returned to tell the world about it, he had endeavored to make it plain that his was a private expedition and not one backed by the government or by a "Polar trust."

After the lecture, Dr. Cook was the guest of the National Press club. He met personally the newspaper men of Washington. He made a brief address.

Breaks Pure Food Laws.

Among the guests of the evening

HEATERS



Do you need a heater? Our stock is now complete, but they are going fast. Now is the time to make your selection. We have all kinds, sizes and prices. They are the Universal make, best in the world and

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD



Ask to See the Universal Ranges Every One Guaranteed

Special Prices
or
ROCKING
CHAIRS
This Week.

OGDEN FURNITURE & CARPET CO.

was Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the government's pure food expert. After Dr. Cook was introduced to Dr. Wiley, the latter began to ply the explorer with questions.

"Now, I want you to tell me what 'pemican' is," demanded Dr. Wiley, who appeared more interested in what the explorer had to eat on his Polar dash than in the discovery of the pole.

Dr. Cook explained that "pemican" consisted of strips of meat without the fat dried in the sun and pounded together with melted fat and often dried vegetables. Dr. Wiley shook his head and said:

"Well, if that's the case, I guess we'll have to push the prosecutions under the pure food law to the North Pole."

MAN MAY DRINK ALL HE PLEASES

Cincinnati, Oct. 3.—The right to drink as much wine and beer as a man wants was declared an attribute of human liberty today by Dr. C. J. Hexamer, president of the National German alliance, in opening the convention of the alliance here.

"The divine right of each man to pursue his own good in his own way," he declared, "should not be sacrificed to the fears and the fanaticism of those who regard or pretend to regard drink as a crime."

"We German-Americans never have allowed our love of food or drink to

degenerate into intemperance or to interfere with the good of the community. The strongest plea that can be put forward for the mildest form of prohibition—local option—is that it enables a fanatical majority to lord it over a liberal minded people. Let us hope that the spirit of liberty and American fair play will soon cause a reaction against the move of fanaticism that is now spreading over our land."

BED SPRINGS SAVED THIS MAN'S LIFE.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Old wire bed springs lying in a junk yard at the rear of Michelle Hatz's residence saved Hatz's life last night. While walking in the hall, Hatz stepped through the window and fell from the third floor to the junk yard below. He hit on the bed spring. He was taken to the county hospital, where attendants said he would recover unless he had internal injuries.

THREW HIS GAVEL IN THE AIR AND WAS DEAD

San Francisco, Oct. 4.—While addressing fifty business men who had just chosen him chairman of their organization, last night, Leo Greenberg, an assayer, threw his gavel into the air and was dead when friends reached his side. Death was thought to be due to apoplexy.

THERE are foods for all purposes—but

Uneda Biscuit for Energy

For the brain-energy business men need; the muscle-energy workmen need; the nerve-energy housewives need; the all-round energy school children need.

A soda cracker in appearance—more than a soda cracker in goodness, freshness, crispness. Moisture proof packages.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

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